

Civic patriotism, just like religion, needs a little stirring up now and then.—W. S. Radeker.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

A community is just as aggressive as the average citizen, and no more so.—W. S. Radeker.

THIRTY-THREE

## The Greatest Christmas Gift

By DR. FRANK CRANE, in the Woman's World

The greatest Christmas gift in the world is appreciation.

You cannot give anything that will please everybody—relatives, friends and acquaintances—more than that.

If you do not give that, all your other gifts will amount to nothing. There is hardly anything it will do so much good to realize as this fact: it will not only save us from heart-aches, but it will operate as a saving sauce and a redeeming flavor to all our other gifts.

And the day after it will leave us with a real Christmas taste in the mouth.

Now, it will spare you a deal of trouble and tearing of soul, if you will sit down and think. A little serious, careful thinking hurts no one.

And think right straight at the point in the whole business. That is, think what it is that everybody wants most. Deep down one's inside, what is it everyone is hungry for, everyone craves, as a monkey loves sugar or a cat likes fish?

Why, everybody most of all wants to be appreciated.

The worst crime against a wife is not, to abuse her; it is to neglect her. Women have lived right along with husbands who beat them, but to live with a man who neglects and ignores, that is intolerable.

And the husband, of course, it's his duty to provide for his family, and when he gives you food and shelter and clothes he's done no more than he ought. But do you realize how fierce and gnawing the hunger sometimes grows within for a little happy, smiling appreciation?

And the children. Do you know what your boy wants more than anything else? He would like your time, your interest, your companionship. He wants you more than anything that is yours.

And you can't give yourself to him in a minute. If you try it, it will seem very awkward perhaps, and you will give up the experiment in disgust. He is shy. You are shy.

One of the most tragic things in the world is that unspoken estrangement that grows up between father and son. To break it down, to become good chums, to get nearness and friendship with your own child, is hard to do, but it is worth doing. And it can be done if you keep at it determinedly.

So, along about Christmas time, make up your mind to cease finding fault, criticizing and regulating, for awhile at least; and try to see what you can find in your boy to compliment, to admire and commend.

Then there is the diffident, sensitive girl. Who knows what agonies she endures? We are impatient with her. The weakness of her self-pity irritates

us. She sees slights were none is intended, and such a one is difficult to live with.

But, did it ever occur to you that the thing this child craves most bitterly is appreciation? Give it to her. Find this or that about her that you can approve, and speak of these things. You will find that her nature will unfold like a flower under the sun of your consideration. It will be worth the pains, just to find out how rare and sweet and passionate is the devotion of the sensitive, isolated heart.

In truth we all like appreciation. Call it flattery, if you will. We like that. For even the man who says he can't be flattered is flattered if you tell him that he can't be flattered.

If you want the real Christmas spirit in your home, study to appreciate every soul in it. You may have no money wherewith to buy presents, but if you put on the disposition to find excellent and admirable qualities in all you meet, you will get more genuine human joy into the house than if you filled it from cellar to garret with gold.

Grandma wants appreciation. Do you realize how lonely a thing it is to grow old, and how one drifts and drifts away? Get out of yourself. Give her your interest. Sit with her. Talk with her. Listen to her. Try to understand her.

Even the baby wants appreciation. Why, look how he crows and gurgles until he almost chokes with glee, and flaps his little hands up and down, all because somebody is paying him some attention.

So, if you want this to be the most Christmasy Christmas of your life, be full of joy and cheerfulness, the very best and brightest season of all the year, as indeed it should be just undertake, first of all, to forget your own self—and set about to find something in every human being with whom life brings you in contact, something that you can do and appreciate.

You pass through this life but once. God sends you this and that man or woman to touch you here and there. Are you a fool, to despise them? Or are you wise, to make of every human relationship a vehicle in some measure of that love and helpfulness that transforms the world?

If into every family could come this most precious of gifts—appreciation—what widening charms of estrangement might be closed! What sore and suffering hurts might be lightened! What inner bitterness purged! And how the gentle and genial spirit of the Christ Child would spread through and among us all, like a widening, shining river, reflecting back the sunshine of that Eternal Love that shines ever down upon us from Him who made and loves us all!

## EXPECTS BOARDS TO DECIDE ON FATE OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

That's Opinion of Chicago Coroner; Catholic Paper Takes Broad View of Question

CHICAGO, Ill.—The ultimate lessons of the baby Bollinger case in all probability will be the creation of tribunals of life and death—boards of judges who will decide whether or not defective infants have the right to survive. Eugenists, physicians and laymen are expected to start a movement of this kind following the recommendation of the coroner's jury of physicians who weighed the evidence. The movement probably will be national in scope, in the opinion of Coroner Peter M. Hoffman.

This organization, like the old Spartan tribunal, will be the court of last appeal in deciding whether a child is so endowed physically as to become a useful citizen or whether it is so handicapped by nature that it cannot but be a burden to the state or a danger to the community in which it grows up.

"A commission of efficient men and women to pass upon all such cases would be an excellent step forward," said Coroner Hoffman. The Bollinger case has demonstrated the need of some such law or authority covering the questions which have arisen. I believe that the establishment of such a body is more than a possibility.

"The verdict returned by the coroner's jury showed that there were some dubious points involved and a law clearly covering all such points which would invest authority in some board to make final decisions would remove all such doubts. It would act as a benefit not only to the community but to physicians and parents as well."

Charles Verden, superintendent of State Orphanage, was another who forecast legislative action, and even went so far as to predict that the Bollinger case had already given rise to nationwide discussion sufficient to start a movement for the enactment of a federal law covering the matter. The Catholic View.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore Catholic Review, whose editorials are endorsed by Cardinal Gibbons and of the editor, has the following comment on the case of John Bollinger, the Chicago baby, in a recent issue:

"We are obliged on moral principles to take ordinary care of life. No one is obliged to take extraordinary care. An operation is an extraordinary means of prolonging life, and one commits no moral wrong if he refuses to submit to an operation. A physician may be excused if he does not try an operation even if he

has what he thinks good reasons for believing that this work might be successful. He is under no moral obligation to perform operations.

"The circumstances of the Chicago case are not all known. But the deformities of the child might have been such that an operation could be considered a very extraordinary means of prolonging his life. In that support one can be blamed if the child was let die according to nature. Especially as, notwithstanding the published statement of the physician that he could have prolonged the life, there is no certainty about that. Dr. Haiselden was not obliged to operate on the child."

JAPAN HAS SUPPLIED CHRISTMAS TOYS FOR ENGLAND'S BIG TRADE

LONDON.—Japan has helped out the English Christmas shopping season by providing the bazaars with enough toys to supply the war deficit. Before the war Germany controlled almost the entire British toy trade. English toy industries have since started up, but could not fill all of the orders from the shops. Then an importing firm sent samples of German toys to Japan. In some ways the Japanese output has exceeded expectations. The new Japanese toys include clockwork animals, such as jumping dogs and horses, cheap speaking dolls and imitation skin animals. While not a musical people in the European sense, the Japanese also manufacture toy musical instruments.

SAY ENGLISH WOMEN LEARN SECRETS OF SWISS FACTORIES

BERNE, Switzerland.—Several Swiss papers are complaining that unless preventive steps are taken, the Swiss watch-making industry is going to be seriously impaired by shrewd English women who are charged with having secured employment in Switzerland for the purpose of learning trade secrets, and then with returning to England and divulging the secrets to wounded soldiers. As a result, the papers claim, a considerable "Swiss watch" industry has already been built up in England, which is competing strongly with Switzerland.

By installing electric saws and hoisting machinery a Massachusetts ice company eliminated the services of 20 two-horse teams and 40 men formerly used in harvesting its product.

## Santa Claus In Honolulu: Three Little Maids From School Talking With "Santy"



## COLORADO HAVING HARD TIME IN ATTEMPT TO OUST LIQUOR

National, State and Municipal Questions to Fore; Dry Law Effective January 1

DENVER, Colo.—Problems affecting national, state and municipal revenues and legal controversies have grown out of the enactment of statewide prohibition laws in Colorado, effective January 1, 1916. Legal questions involve efforts to obtain a referendum vote on the statutory penalty law and the right of cities operating under special charter to regulate their liquor traffic.

Under the people's mandate given at the general elections November 3, 1914, 14 breweries and more than 1500 saloons will be closed, cutting off more than a million dollars revenue of federal, state and municipal governments annually received in various forms of taxation.

Prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendment a large portion of northern Colorado was "dry" territory under the local option law passed in 1907. Colorado Springs, third largest city, excluded saloons, the late Gen. William L. Palmer, who laid out much of the land upon which the city was built, having barred saloons in deeds to property.

The vote of Colorado electors November 3, 1914, on the prohibition constitutional amendment was: For 129,589; against 118,017. Denver alone returned a "wet" majority, the figures favoring retention by approximately 10,000. George A. Carlson, an avowed adherent of the "drys," was elected governor at this time.

Got Unanimous Vote. The ensuing legislature enacted a measure to enforce the prohibition amendment and to provide penalties for its violation. This law was enacted by a unanimous vote in the senate.

The law prohibits manufacture, sale or giving away of liquors, but provides that liquor may be secured for sacramental, private and medicinal use, under certain restrictions. Purchasers for sacramental purposes are required to pay an annual license fee of \$1. Physicians are permitted to issue only numbered prescriptions, which must state the date and hour and specify the malady of the patient.

The prescription must not call for more than four ounces of liquor, is not valid after 48 hours and cannot be refilled. Wholesale druggists must pay an annual license of \$100 and retail druggists \$5, to handle intoxicants. Private consumers may receive liquor through common carriers, signing a receipt in the form of an affidavit showing the goods are for no other purpose than medicinal or private consumption. Each package must be labeled to indicate its contents and a fee is charged to cover the cost of filling a record of deliveries with the secretary of state, required monthly of railroads and quarterly of firms handling liquor.

Penalties Are Severe. Violators are subject to severe penalties. First offenses are made misdemeanors carrying fines of \$100 to \$300 or a jail sentence of 30 days to six months, or both. Second or subsequent offenses within five years are made a felony, punishable by a pen-

itentiary sentence of from one to three years for an individual, or a fine of \$1000 to \$3000 for corporations. Officers refusing or neglecting to enforce the law are subject to being ousted from office.

Advertising or soliciting intoxicating liquor for sale is prohibited.

Any building used for illegally handling liquor is subject to being closed by the courts. Liquor, or liquor containers found on the property are to be held without property rights pending the decision of the court. As to civil liability, the law provides that any person injured or whose property or means of support has suffered at the hands of an intoxicated person shall have right of action against any person or firm that illegally furnished the liquor.

At the Denver city election May 19, 1915, the electors by a vote of 21,372 to 18,722 authorized the addition of an amendment to the charter empowering city officials to issue saloon licenses and assume general supervision of liquor traffic. The enactment of the amendment formed the basis of a friendly suit to determine the constitutionality of such legislation by cities operating under special charter and at the request of Governor Carlson the supreme court accepted original jurisdiction in an action brought to prevent Denver authorities from issuing a saloon license to August Koch, extending beyond January 1, 1916.

Counsel for the state argued that it possessed authority to enforce the constitutional and legislative prohibition enactments and that cities operating under special charter had no more right to adopt legislation in contravention than they had to provide penalties for murder or other crimes. Attorneys for the city held that the charter, granted by the legislature, gives the city authorities peculiar powers with reference to liquor supervision as well as other matters of municipal government.

Prior to the filing of the suit, opponents of prohibition filed with the secretary of state a petition seeking to submit the prohibition penalty law to a referendum at the next general election. Secretary John E. Ramer refused to accept the petition on the ground that it contained a "safety clause"—a proviso stipulating that the measure is necessary to "the immediate preservation of the health, peace and safety" of the commonwealth.

Under Colorado's initiative and referendum law the "safety clause" may be attached to any bill, and was designed to prevent referendums. Secretary Ramer was upheld in the district court in mandamus proceedings to compel acceptance of the petition and this was appealed to the supreme court.

The province of Alberta has just created a utility commission consisting of three members. It will exercise a general supervisory control over all public utilities in Alberta and also act as an advisory board on municipal improvements involving bond issues. The chairman receives a salary of \$7200 and each of the other members \$6000. This utility commission is unique in the Dominion.

## BUMPER FRUIT CROPS HELPING FEED GERMANS

BERLIN.—The unusually large crop of fruit throughout Germany this fall has made unnecessary the existence of a conservation organization known as the "War Committee of the Fruit Manufacturing Industry." This, composed of manufacturers of preserves and marmalades, was formed when it was feared that large quantities of fruit would go to waste unless some step was taken to make it into substitutes for butter and fat.

Individual manufacturers all over Germany have taken the initiative themselves, however, and report that because of the good season they have produced twice and in some cases three times as much marmalade as usual. Virtually all the rest of the crop not so used has been eaten as fresh fruit. No less than 200 German cities have imported carloads of apples, pears and the like for their populations. Germany not only has eaten an unprecedented amount of fruit this season, but has also a record amount of preserved fruit on hand for future needs.

## WANTS JAPAN TO BUY UP BONDS TO CEASE BEING DEBTOR NATION

Baron Den Urges Redemption of All Foreign Owned Securities While Price is Low

"Be a creditor country," says Baron Den, a prominent member of the House of Peers in a press interview in which he discusses the future prospects of Japanese finance, according to the Japan Advertiser of Tokyo. The Baron wonders why Japan's financial authorities do not believe in the advisability of the redemption of foreign debts at this opportunity.

He says "that the present is not only the best chance for Japan to liquidate her foreign debt, but also high time to repurchase any domestic bonds which have passed into the hands of foreigners. It is not certain when this war will end, but it is quite certain that if the war lasts longer, foreign holders of Japanese securities will be compelled to dispose of them. For this reason, then the Japanese bonds will decline in market value. When this happens Japan should not hesitate to purchase them."

Japan's ambition in future must be, as far as finance is concerned, to get rid of the heavy foreign debts and then become a creditor country. To attain such ambition, it is first of all necessary that the heavy debts be paid off. The next important step toward attaining this ambition is for Japan to become a big industrial country. There are pessimists who say that the present business prosperity is solely due to the circumstances created by the war, and as soon as peace is restored in Europe, and the European industry resumes normal

## TWO TRIBUTES TO CHRISTMAS

No trumpet-blast profaned The hour in which the Prince of Peace was born; No bloody streamlet stained Earth's silver rivers on that sacred morn.

—Longfellow.

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace; East, west, north and south let the long quarrel cease; Sing the song of great joy that the angels began, Sing the glory to God and of good-will to man!

—Whittier.

## BIRTHDAY GIFT OF PRISON TERM TO DRUG SELLER

Judge Landis in Chicago Gives Heavy Sentence to Men at Head of "Dope Ring"

Dr. Arthur L. Blunt, on December 5, his 61st birthday, and William E. Wallace, a druggist at 3859 South State street, were sentenced by Judge Landis of Chicago to terms in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas. They were convicted of conspiracy to violate the Harrison anti-narcotic law by supplying drugs to addicts, says the Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Blunt was given two years and fined \$2500. Wallace was sentenced to two years on the charge of conspiracy, five years on each of three other counts, all to run concurrently for five years and fined \$10,000.

Dr. Blunt, in response to Judge Landis' question as to whether he had anything to say, offered a lengthy address in justification of his crime. The judge finally had to interrupt the defendant by insisting that he confine himself to matters relevant to the case.

"I believed," Dr. Blunt said, "that my medical diploma, my state license as a physician, and my government license to issue prescriptions would protect me. I believed that the common law of justice gave me the right to keep my patients from going insane and dying. I gave over 700 patients free treatment. I have never taken a grain of narcotic drugs in my life, and on this, my 61st birthday, one million dollars couldn't tempt me to do so."

Judge Landis, in summing up the case, said a well organized plan to distribute drugs, with Dr. Blunt and Wallace as the chief factors, was uncovered in the trials. Much money had been made, he said, out of the filling of 28,000 prescriptions written by Wallace.

"This fact and the further fact that Wallace attempted to suborn perjury and intimidate witnesses made it imperative that Wallace be given a severe sentence," Judge Landis said. "Dr. Blunt's age will be taken into consideration in his favor."

MISSOURI TOWN STAYS WET.

BOONVILLE (Mo.).—This city decided to remain wet by a vote of 721 to 405 in a local option election. The drys lost despite a bitter 30-day campaign in which women took a leading part.

LONDON.—The absence of the usual supplies of German synthetic indigo from the leading markets of the world has led to an eager demand for the natural product and record prices are being paid for the small quantities of this indispensable blue dye which come from India. India is the principal producing country but the expanding demand for indigo has led to a revival of the industry in China, where interesting developments are expected.

An estimate from the Punjab district of India states that the area under indigo represents over 14 per cent of the total area planted in British India, but the condition of the standing crops is said to be below average and the yield from all standing crops probably will be small.

SEASON PROFITABLE FOR ORANGE GROWERS. OROVILLE, Cal.—With approximately 50 per cent of the orange crop now in the eastern markets, the growers of the Northern California thermal belt are jubilant at the outlook for one of the most profitable seasons in years. The orange market opened with record prices, the fruit bringing from \$3.65 to \$3.85 per box. While heavy shipments have cut prices, the oranges are still in good demand at \$3 per box.

The harvest will be complete by the 10th of December and will be sold by Christmas, approximately six weeks ahead of the sale of the southern California crop.

Packers report an unprecedented rush of orders. Packing-houses are working day and night to handle the crop.

APPEAL IF FILED IN ROCKEFELLER TAX SUIT. CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The efforts of the treasurer of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, P. C. O'Brien, to collect taxes on \$311,064.377 of property said to belong to John D. Rockefeller, was transferred to this city when an appeal from the ruling of United States District Court Judge Clarke was filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here by attorneys for O'Brien.

Judge Clarke several months ago, sitting in Cleveland, granted an injunction against the Treasurer, restraining him from attempting to collect the taxes, on the ground of non-residence.

## WOMEN HOLDING NEARLY FOURTH BIG SCHOOL JOBS

Many are College Presidents, as Well as State and County Superintendents

Of the 12,000 conspicuous positions, largely of an administrative character, listed in the 1915-16 Educational Directory just issued by the Interior Department through its bureau of education, 2500 are held by women. There are women who are college presidents, state superintendents of public instruction, county superintendents, directors of industrial training, heads of departments of education in colleges and universities, directors of schools for afflicted and exceptional children and librarians.

Twenty-four of the 622 colleges and universities listed in the directory are presided over by women. Of the nearly 3000 county superintendents in the country, 508 are women. The tendency to fill this position with women is almost wholly confined to the West. One state, Montana, has not one woman as county superintendent. Wyoming has only two. Kentucky is the only southern state that utilizes women in this office; the state has 25 women as county superintendents. On the other hand, there are only 25 women city superintendents in a total of over 2000.

Seventy institutions for the blind are listed in the directory. Of these 15 are directed by women. Of the 75 state schools for the deaf, 10 are under the leadership of women; and of the 23 private institutions of the same character, 16 have women superintendents. Of the 31 private institutions for the feeble-minded, 20 are under supervision of women.

Fourteen out of 86 directors of industrial schools are women; and 48 of the 200 schools of art are in charge of women. Women have almost a monopoly of library positions. Out of 1300 public and society libraries given in the directory, women supervise 1075.

The government bureau of education itself exemplifies the call for women in executive educational positions; 11 of the 33 bureau officials listed in the directory are women.

## INDIA'S INDIGO CROP TO BRING GREAT PRICES

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Mrs. Harriet Caldwell, who moved recently from North Stamford, Conn., to Shrigdale, and who is 79, saw a trolley car for the first time on her moving day. She had not been in miles away from home in 25 years.